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plishes in the way of new light are negligible, yet as regards the interlacement and significance of military and diplomatic affairs and their final outcome it can be recommended.

JAMES L. GOFF

*The Old Northwest*, by FREDERICK AUSTIN OGG, Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin. Vol. 19 of the *Chronicles of America Series*, edited by Allen Johnson, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1919.)

This volume of Mr. Ogg's presents a most interesting account of the general history of the Northwest covering the period from 1760, the fall of Montreal, to 1849, when Minnesota, the last of five commonwealths, was given territorial organization.

The difficulties that beset the early settlers in their control of the Ohio valley and beyond are graphically portrayed. Especially vivid is the full account of the early relations of white men and red men, to which fully one-half of the book is devoted. The entire book reflects the life and spirit of the people. Chapter seven is especially rich with this information. Not only does Mr. Ogg give us here an intimate acquaintance with their mode of living and thinking, but we can readily appreciate the dangers and anxiety with which life on the frontiers are filled. An excellent account is given of the migration to the west which even the wretched facilities of transportation could not restrict. Emphasis is placed on the consequent great divergencies which grew up among the settlers. And, says Ogg, "Nowhere else was the road for talent so wide open, entirely irrespective of inheritance, possessions, education, environment. Nowhere outside of the trans-Alleghany country would the rise of a Lincoln have been possible."

The narration is lucid, vivid, and interesting. The progress of the Old Northwest in losing its frontier character—first the Ohio country and later the upper Mississippi country—and the ultimate attainment of statehood is the theme of the book. The work is admirably done.

BLANCHE ROSENTHAL